The Effect of X-ray Treatment on the Meristematic Cells of Embryo Stem of Wheat SOV/20-126-6-56/67

There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: March 10, 1959, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1959

Card 3/3

PLATONOV,N.V.; FROLOVA, V.T.; YELIZAROVA, N.S.; MASIOVA, Ye.K.

Relapses in tertian malaria with a short and long incubation period and the reasons for its occurence. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 25 no.3: 272 Jl-S '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(MALARIA)

S/135/62/000/012/009/015
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, K. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Maslova, Ye. P., Engineer, Moiseyev, I. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Sinyavskiy, V. S., Engineer

TITLE: Gas-electric cutting of alloy AM6 (AMg6)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 12, 1962, 23 - 25

TEXT: To develop gas-electric cutting techniques for alloy AMg6, TsNII MPS together with VNIIAVTOGEN carried out an experimental investigation to determine optimum cutting conditions, and the fatigue limit and corrosion resistance of the alloy after cutting. AMg6 sheets, 4, 8 and 12 mm thick were cut on a KIP -1-57 (KDR-1-57) machine designed by VNIIAVTOGEN. It was found that the quality of the cut depended upon the hydrogen content in the argon-hydrogen mixture; best results were obtained at 40 to 51% hydrogen in the mixture. Moreover the quality is predetermined by the accordance of the cutting speed and the operational current strength. The cutting speed and gas consumption depend upon the thickness of the metal. At a lower speed the surface of the cut is flashed, and a burr is formed on the lower edge. The edges can be vertical and inclined and show

Card 1/2

Gas-electric cutting of alloy 6 (AMg6)

S/135/62/000/012/009/015
AC06/A101

satisfactory quality under optimum conditions. The fatigue limit was tested on specimens cut by mechanical means and by the gas-electric method. The results were only slightly different (8.9 against 7.7 kg/mm^2). The corrosion resistance for both types of specimen is similar. Overheating during cutting does not cause proneness to stress corrosion of the alloy. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIAVTOGEN (Vasil'yev and Maslova); TsNII MPS (Moiseyev and Sinyavskiy)

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARKOVA, Ye.P., inzh.

Cutting with a penetrating arc in nitrogen. Trudy VNIIAvtogen no.10:106-117 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

BUZINIYER, Mikhail Iosifovich; BOGDANOV, Ivan Kuz'mich; MASLOVA, Yekaterina Semenovna; YURCHENKO, I.F., inzh., red.; CHIZHITSKIY, Ya.G., retsenzent; KRISHTAL', L.I., red. MEDVEDEVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Wages of signaling and communications workers; manual] Oplata truda rabotnikov signalizatsii i sviazi; spravochnik. Pod obshchei red. I.F.IUrchenko. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 103 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Wages—Railroads)

ACC NR: AP7003848 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/67/000/001/0059/0061

AUTHORS: Paisov, I. V. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Bashnin, Yu. A. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Tsurkov, V. N. (Engineer); Maslova, Yu. N. (Engineer); Kats, I. Ya. (Engineer); Bocharov, V. A.; Maksyuta, Z. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Improving the mechanical properties of large forgings by changing the heat treatment parameters

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1967, 59-61

TOPIC TAGS: steel forging, metal heat treatment, steel, steel property / 50KhN steel, 60KhN steel, 55Kh steel, 60KhG steel

ABSTRACT: Factory tests on 32-ton, 1300-mm diameter forgings of 60KhN steel showed that the prescribed factory heat treatment for large forgings of 50KhN, 60KhN, 55Kh, and 60KhG steels gave mechanical properties which were below the norm (σ_T = 50.0 kg/mm^2, σ_b = 80.0 kg/mm^2, δ = 8.0%, ψ = 33.0%, a_n = 3.0 kgm/cm^2 is the norm). The factory heat treatment (see Fig. 1) was modified by the authors who replaced the isothermal heating at 720C by heating to 950C for 2—3 hours with subsequent cooling to 860C and holding at that temperature for 1 hr/100-mm cross section. Thermocouples were embedded in the test forgings at 50 mm, at 1/3 R from the surface, and at the center. It was

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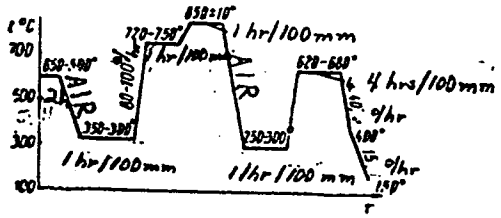
UDC: 621.78:621.73.002.23

ACC NR: AP7003848

Fig. 1. Factory heat treatment of large forgings



found that the modified heat treatment gave more desirable temperature profiles and resulted in improved mechanical properties (except for the impact strength) of the forgings. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

MASLOVA, Yu.P.

So-called physical symptoms in hysteria. Probl.sud.psikh. 8: 217-235 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

(Hysteria)

MASLOVA, Yu. P., Cand Med Sci -- "On the so-called physical hysterical symptoms in ~~the judicial~~ forensic psychiatric practice." Mos, 1961. (Ryazan' Med Inst im Acad I. P. Pavlov) (KL, 8-61, 262)

MASLOVA, Yu.P.

Physical hysterical symptoms in hysterical neurosis and hysterical reactions. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:276-283 '61.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy psikhiatrii imeni V.P.Serbskogo. Dir. - dotsent G.V.Morozov. Tret'ye otdeleniye. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. N.I.Felinskaya.
(HYSTERIA) (NEUROSES)

LI, P.N., kand. veterin. nauk; MASLOVA, Z.V., veterinarnyy vrach; KIREYEV, V.P., veterinarnyy vrach

Ulcerous posthitis in herd bulls and rams. Veterinariia 39 no.6: 51-53 Je '62 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Saratovskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya stantsiya (for Li). 2. Saratovskaya oblastnaya veterinarno bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya (for Maslova). 3. Saratovskaya gosudarstvennaya stantsiya iskusstvennogo osemeneniya zhivotnykh (for Kireyev).

LI, P.N., kand. veter. nauk; MASLOVA, Z.V., veter. vrach

Materials on the study of vibriosis in sheep in Saratov Province. Veterinariia 40 no.8:46-48 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Saratovskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya stantsiya (for Li). 2. Saratovskaya oblastnaya veterinarnaya laboratoriya (for Maslova).

LI, P.N., kand. veter. nauk; MASLOVA, Z.V., veterinarnyy vrach

Epizootiology of vibriosis of cattle in Saratov Province. Sbor. nauch. rab. Sar. NIIS 6:73-81 '63.

Vibriosis of sheep in Saratov Province. Ibid.:82-87
(MIRA 18:11)

GIMMEL'FARB, Ya. K.; ESSEL', A.Ye.; MASLOVCHUK, Ye.P.

Observations of phagocytic reaction of leukocytes to a suspension of Salmonella typhosa with added vaccinia virus. Zhur. Mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.5:69-73 My '55. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Iz Uzhgorodskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. V.M. Meshchenko) i kafedry epidemiologii (zav. prof. Ya. K. Gimmelfarb) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (dir. prof. I. Ya. Dayneka)

(PHAGOCYTOSIS,
phagocytic reaction of leukocytes to Salmonella typhosa suspension with added vaccinia virus)

(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA,
Phagocytic reaction of leukocytes to Salmonella typhosa suspension with added vaccinia virus)

(VACCINIA, virus,
Phatocytic reaction of leukocytes to Salmonella typhosa suspension with added vaccinia virus)

(VIRUSES,
Vaccinia, phagocytic reaction of leukocytes to Salmonella typhosa suspension with added vaccinia virus)

17(1,2) SOV/16-59-6-29/46

AUTHORS: Segal', L.S., Kulinich, I.M., Yegorova, N.N., Maslovchuk, Ye.P., Klinskaya, Ye.F., Zaydner, G.B. and Mironenko, I.S.

TITLE: The Organization of Measures Against Dysentery in Uzhgorod. Author's Summary.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, 30 Nr 6, p 122 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the present work was to study the incidence of dysentery in Uzhgorod to determine the presence of micro-sectors and discover the reasons which led to their formation so that effective measures might be organized to counter dysentery in the area. It was found that between 1953-1955 definite micro-sectors of dysentery persisted, characterized by a higher incidence of the disease and recurrent gastro-intestinal diseases. These micro-sectors proved to consist of several nidi of infection, distinguished from other sections of the town by exceptional overcrowding and unsanitary living conditions. By concentrating prophylactic and sanitary measures on these dysentery micro-sectors, the number of foci (nidi) was cut by half in 10 months. The incidence of

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The Organization of Measures Against Dysentery in Uzhgorod. Author's Summary.

dysentery was reduced by 54.3% and the incidence of all intestinal infections by 39.1%. This underlines the importance of attacking overcrowding and insanitary living conditions in anti-epidemic measures.

ASSOCIATION: Uzhgorodskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigieny (Uzhgorod Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Hygiene)

SUBMITTED: April 22, 1958

VERKHOVINSKIY, R.B.(selo Barabash, Primorskiy kray); MASLOVETS, I.I. (selo Barabash, Primorskiy kray)

Marginal markers for crowns. Stomatologiia 40 no.1:103 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

MASLOVETS, R.D.

Development of the fauna of rodents in the deserts of the north-eastern Caspian Sea region in relation to the recent regression of the Caspian Sea. Zool. zhur. 43 no.8:1211-1213 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.

MASLOVETS, R.D.

Comparative evaluation of some methods of the faunistic study of small mammals in a desert zone. Zool. zhur. 43 no.10:1530-1538 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. (Leningrad).

MASLOVETS, R.D.

Characteristics of the natural plague focus in the northeastern Caspian Sea region form Late Pleistocene to the present based on the historical data on the formation of rodents as carriers of disease. Trudy Zool. inst. 35:349-363 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

LOS', M.; MASLOVICH, K.; VYDRYAKOV, V.

Testing the OSS sprayer. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.1: 30-31 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

SEDOV, K.R., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MASLOVSKAYA, A.A.

Role of neuropsychic factors in the mechanism of blood circulation disorders. Klin. med. 33 no.9:93 S '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-kandidat meditsinskikh nauk K.R. Sedov) Stavropol'skoy bol'nitsy Kuybyshevskoy oblasti.
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

BOGUN, S.S.; MASLOVSKAYA, A.D.

Agroclimatic data on the time for the covering of vineyards in the piedmont area of the Trans-Ili Ala-Tau. Trudy KazNIGMI no.13:97-101 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Frost protection)
(Alma-Ata Province--Viticulture)

CHERNONOG ?.T.; MASLOVSKAYA, A.D.

Agroclimatic basis for the optimal sowing time of spring wheat in the Virgin Territory. Trudy KazNIGMI no.21:3-15 '64. (MIRA 17:1)

ANISTRATENKO, D.P.; CHERNOG, L.T.; MASLOVSKAYA, A.D.

Agrometeorological conditions of the formation of a harvest of spring wheat of different times of sowing in the Virgin Territory. Trudy KazNIGMI no.24:133-146 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

MASLOVSKAYA, A.D.; CHERNOVOC, I.T.

Effect of meteorological conditions on the state of the kernel of headed spring grain crops in harvesting by stages in the Virgin Territory. Trudy KazNIGMI no.24:147-153 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

MASLOVSKAYA, A. I.

Maslovskaya, A. I.

"Plastic Surgery of the Skin in Injuries, and Its Consequences." Acad Sci Latvian SSR. Inst of Experimental Medicine. Riga, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

TOPOLYANSKAYA, S.I.; FEDOROVA, O.A.; MASLOVSKAYA, O.I.

Spreading of Salmonella in a district. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.2:108-109 F '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Kalininskogo rayona Moskvy.

MASLOVSKAYA, O. M. and BORYU, S. I.

"Bacteriophage in the Zone of the River Volga Affected by Kuybyshev City", Works of the Kuybyshev State Medical Institute, Vol. 5, pp 49-51, 1950.

MASLOVSKAYA, O.V.

Experimental basis for novocaine therapy in threatened abortion.
Kaz. Med. Zhur. no.6:48-50 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Akushersko-ginekologicheskaya klinika lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav.-prof. A.M. Foy) i kafedra farmakologii (zav.-dotsent B.G. Volynskiy) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

109-8-17/17

AUTHORS: Kul'varskaya, B.S., Trigubenko, V.A., and Maslovskaya, R.S.

TITLE: Inter-Departmental Seminar on Cathode Electronics. (News) (Mezhduvedomstvennyy Seminar Po Katodnoy Elektronike - Khronika)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol.II, Nr 8, pp.1086-1088 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A meeting of the Inter-Departmental Seminar on Cathode Electronics took place on May 6, 1957, in the Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, at which six papers were read. These dealt primarily with the thermal emission and the technology of preparation of thermionic cathodes. The papers were as follows: D.G.Bulyginskiy: "Investigation of the Coefficient (1-R) in the Formula for Thermal Emission".
B.S.Kul'varskaya and G.V.Stepanov: "Emission Constants of the Oxides of Rare Earths". V.D.Sobolev: "Distribution of Current on the Surface of an Oxide Cathode in Ionic Devices".
N.G.Orshanskaya: "Progress in the Technology of the Preparation of Large Sponge Nickel-Oxide Cathodes".
L.A.Radchenko and V.S.Parkhomenko: "Ultrasonic Mixing of the

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109-8-17/17

Inter-Departmental Seminar on Cathode Electronics. (News)

Suspensions for the Electrophoretic Coating of Cathodes, Heaters and Other Components". Brief summaries of the above papers are given.

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KUL'VARSKAYA, B.S.; MASLOVSKAYA, R.S.; TRIGUBENKO, V.A.

Interinstitutional seminar on cathode electronics; ninth session. Radiotekh. i elektron. 3 no.8:1103-1104 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Electron emission) (Cathodes)

26.2531 26.2312
9,3120 (1003, 1137, 1140)

S/109/60/005/008/009/024
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Kul'varskaya, B.S. and Maslovskaya, R.S.

TITLE: Thermionic Emission and Vapour Pressure of the Oxides of Rare-Earth Metals

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol.5, No.8, pp.1254-1260

TEXT: The thermionic emission was measured using the apparatus described by the first of the present authors et al. in Ref.6. The specimens under investigation (20 μ thick) were deposited on tungsten wires. A cylindrical tantalum anode was used in each case and the temperature of the tungsten wire was measured by determining its resistance (with corrections for end effects). The cathodes were activated after a vacuum of about 2×10^{-7} mm Hg had been reached. Since the anodes were not cooled, the thermionic emission could not be measured at temperatures in excess of 1500°C. The results obtained are summarised in Table 1. A study was also made of the effect of the wire material on which the oxides were deposited on the thermionic emission. It was found that at 1400°C the volt/amp characteristics for Mo, Ta and W were roughly the same.

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S/109/60/005/008/009/024
E032/E514

Thermionic Emission and Vapour Pressure of the Oxides of Rare-Earth Metals

The vapour pressures of the rare-earth metals were measured using the Knudsen molecular effusion method, and the results were represented in the form of the usual formula $\lg p = -(B/T) + A$. The results obtained are summarised in Table 2. The last column in this table gives the heats of evaporation. Acknowledgments are made to B. M. Tsarev for his interest and advice. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 10 references: 2 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 21, 1959

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S/109/60/005/008/009/024
E032/E514

Thermionic Emission and Vapour Pressure of the Oxides of Rare-Earth Metals

Table 1

Oxide of	Activation temperature, °C		Temperature, °C 1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600
Lanthanum	1300—1350	Окись лантана	$3\cdot10^{-3}$	$1{,}7\cdot10^{-1}$	[$2{,}4\cdot10^{-1}$]	[$4{,}5\cdot10^{-1}$]	[0,8—1,0]	[2]	—
Praseodymium	1400—1500	Окись празеодима	—	$1\cdot10^{-3}$	$1\cdot10^{-2}$	[$2\cdot10^{-1}$]	—	[1,6]	—
Neodymium	1400—1500	Окись неодима	—	—	$2\cdot10^{-2}$	$7\cdot10^{-2}$	$1\cdot10^{-1}$	$3\cdot10^{-1}$	[2]
Samarium	1750—1850	Окись самария	—	—	—	$1\cdot10^{-3}$	$4\cdot10^{-3}$	$1\cdot10^{-2}$	$4\cdot10^{-2}$
Europium	1450—1550	Окись европия	—	—	$1\cdot10^{-3}$	$2\cdot10^{-3}$	$7\cdot10^{-3}$	$6\cdot10^{-2}$	—
Gadolinium	1450	Окись гадолиния	$1\cdot10^{-3}$	$5\cdot10^{-2}$	$1\cdot10^{-1}$	$4\cdot10^{-1}$	—	[0,6]	[1,0]
Terbium	1550	Окись тербия	$3\cdot10^{-3}$	$1\cdot10^{-2}$	$7\cdot10^{-2}$	$3\cdot10^{-1}$	—	[1,0]	—
Dysprosium	1450—1550	Окись диспрозия	—	$5\cdot10^{-3}$	$3\cdot10^{-2}$	$1\cdot10^{-1}$	$3\cdot10^{-1}$	—	—
Holmium	1800—1900	Окись гольмия	—	—	$2\cdot10^{-3}$	$5\cdot10^{-3}$	$1{,}5\cdot10^{-2}$	$4\cdot10^{-2}$	$1\cdot10^{-1}$
Erbium	1750—1850	Окись эрбия	$6\cdot10^{-3}$	$1\cdot10^{-2}$	$9\cdot10^{-2}$	$3\cdot10^{-1}$	—	—	—
Ytterbium	1450	Окись иттербия	—	$0{,}8\cdot10^{-3}$	$4\cdot10^{-3}$	$1{,}4\cdot10^{-2}$	—	—	—
Lutecium	1550—1650	Окись лютеция	$1\cdot10^{-3}$	$2\cdot10^{-1}$	$5\cdot10^{-1}$	—	—	—	—

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S/109/60/005/008/009/024
E032/E514

Thermionic Emission and Vapour Pressure of the Oxides of Rare-Earth Metals

Table 2

Oxide of	Temperature interval, °K	A	-B	ΔH_{oev} kcal/mole
Lanthanum				
Cerium				
Praseodymium				
Neodymium				
Samarium				
Europium				
Gadolinium				
Dysprosium				
Holmium				
Erbium				
Ytterbium				
Lutecium				

Значения A, B и $\Delta H_{0\,исп}$ для окислов редкоземельных металлов

Вид окисла	Пределы температур при измерениях, °К	A	$-B$	$\Delta H_{0,исп}$, ккал/моль
Окись лантана	1980—2220	4,38	20150	92,1
Окись церия	2050—2320	4,65	20240	92,5
Окись празеодима	2060—2400	5,44	23700	108,3
Окись неодима	2080—2670	5,56	24000	109,5
Окись самария	2120—2350	5,75	23900	109,3
Окись европия	2050—2300	7,56	25600	117,0
Окись гадолиния	2080—2380	5,65	24700	113,3
Окись диспрозия	2260—2460	16,41	51500	235,6
Окись гольмия	2230—2490	9,7	35500	162,2
Окись эрбия	2270—2490	8,42	33080	151,4
Окись иттербия	2060—2400	7,53	27500	125,8
Окись лютеция	2120—2400	15,42	47050	215,3

Card 4/4

TAUBMAN, A.B.; YANOVA, L.P.; MASLOVSKAYA, R.S.; GLAZUNOV, P.Ya.

Mechanism of gas formation in the radiolysis of organic compounds, and its relation to their state of aggregation. Dokl.AN SSSR 134 no.2:397-399 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Radiation) (Gases)

S/844/62/000/000/106/129
D408/D307

AUTHORS: Taubman, A. B., Yanova, L. P., Maslovskaya, R. S. and Glazunov, P. Ya.

TITLE: Mechanisms of gas formation processes during the radiolysis of polymers and low-molecular weight compounds

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 625-628

TEXT: The present work is a continuation of previous investigations by the authors. Water and n-octane were irradiated with fast electrons accelerated at 700 - 750 kv; the doses were measured by the ferrous sulfate method. For both materials the quantity of gas evolved altered very slowly, and the temperature coefficients remained practically constant, within wide intervals of temperature both above and below their melting points. Since this phenomenon was also detected in earlier work when polymers were irradiated, the authors concluded that the change in the gas formation kinetics

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Mechanisms of gas ...

in the phase transition region is independent of the nature of the irradiated material and depends only on the conditions under which the gaseous degradation products are formed and liberated during the radiolysis. The results confirm the authors' previous conclusion that, up to the moment when new gas phase nuclei form, the radiolysis reaction is reversible. Thermomechanical curves drawn for polybutylmethacrylate specimens which had been previously irradiated with identical doses but at different temperatures indicated that destruction of the polymer chains depends not only on the direct radiation reaction, but also on internal stresses produced in the material as a consequence of the formation and delayed liberation of the gaseous radiolysis products. In some cases the formation of increased quantities of gas at higher temperatures does not aggravate the destruction of the polymer because the increased mobility of the chains enables the internal stresses to relax. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR)

L 19609-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4/Peb RPL GG/RM/WW/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4049857 S/0000/64/000/000/0183/0188

AUTHOR: Maslovskaya, R. S.; Yanova, L. P.; Glazunov, P. Ya.; Taubman, A. B. B+1

TITLE: Peculiarities of the radiolysis of polymethylmethacrylate and polybutylmethacrylate during irradiation in different physical states

SOURCE: Khimicheskiye svoystva i modifikatsiya polimerov (Chemical properties and the modification of polymers); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 183-188

TOPIC TAGS: polymethylmethacrylate, polybutylmethacrylate, polymer radiolysis, polymer molecular weight, polymer strength

ABSTRACT: A study was made of gas formation during irradiation within a temperature interval encompassing both transition points of polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) and polybutylmethacrylate (PBMA). Irradiation was performed in a vacuum and in air, in glass ampoules provided with a heater and a cooling jacket, through a membrane 60-70 microns thick. The radiation source was a 700-kv electron accelerator. The dose was determined by the ferrosulfate method and amounted to 1.8-3.0 x 10^{17} ev/g·sec. Samples were first heated in a vacuum for 6 hrs. at 120C to remove absorbed gas. Gas liberation was judged by pressure measurement, and the volume of non-liberated gas was determined by solution of the samples in dichloroethane. In addition, rupture and compression tests were made under loads of 8 kg/cm^2 (PMMA)

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and 4 kg/cm^2(PBMA) and molecular weights were determined from the viscosity of the polymers in an Ostwald viscometer. At 25C there is practically no gas liberation from PMMA, while at 80C gas liberation is intensified and the sample becomes spongy, and at 135C all gaseous products rupture the gas bubbles and escape into the atmosphere. The radiation yield per mole of gas changes very slowly with rising temperature but increases sharply at the transition points. The content of $CO+CO_2+CH_4$ remains practically constant at 26, 85, and 140C, the fraction of H_2 drops, while that of the monomer rises somewhat. This shows that intensive gas formation in PMMA is connected predominantly with the radiation decomposition of lateral ester groups in accordance with a random law and not with the rupture of monomeric links as during thermal destruction. Irradiation reduced the molecular weights from 3.5×10^7(PMMA) and 7.1×10^6(PBMA) to 3.6×10^4 and 1.4×10^5, respectively; when irradiated in a highly elastic state, the weights showed a clear minimum, while on both sides of the minimum, in the vitreous and visco-fluid states, they were constant and alike. Here, too, the rupture of the bonds in the main polymer chains followed the random law and the number of these ruptures was proportional to the dose. With rising temperature of irradiation, the strength gradually dropped, reaching a minimum when the material was in a highly elastic state and then rising. The greatest drop occurred when the polymer was irradiated in a highly elastic and not in a visco-fluid state. "The authors express deep gratitude to M. I. Yanovskiy and M. P. Glazunov for the gas analyses." Orig. art. has: 1

L 19609-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049857

table and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Nov62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 012

Card 3/3

L 23531-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(l) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pab
DIAAP/RPL WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4047948 S/0020/64/158/005/1155/1158

AUTHOR: Maslovskaya, R. S.; Taubman, A. B.; Yanova, L. P. B

TITLE: Diffusion permeability of polymers upon radiative destruction in different physical states 19

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Doklady*, v. 158, no. 5, 1964, 1155-1158

TOPIC TAGS: diffusion permeability, irradiated polymer, irradiated polymethylmethacrylate, irradiated polybutylmethacrylate, energy of activation

ABSTRACT: The coefficient of diffusion (D) and permeability (P) were determined of polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) and polybutylmethacrylate (PBMA) irradiated in different physical states to determine why, under radiative destruction, the quantity of gaseous products formed as a funtion of irradiation temperature showed marked discontinuities in the regions of the glass temperature and soft point. 0.4-0.5 mm thick films of PMMA irradiated with dosages of 1×10^{21} ev/gm and PBMA irradiated with 0.3×10^{21} ev/gm, and unirradiated films were

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used in the CO_2 diffusion determinations. The diffusion rates increased with increase in temperature, but the curves had breaks at the glass-elastic transition temperatures. The D and P were greater in PBMA than in PMMA. Irradiation at temperatures above T_c (T_c = 95C for PMMA and 8C for PBMA) caused a greater increase in permeability. These effects were associated with the formation of gaseous radiolysis products causing microdefects in the polymers but not decreasing their molecular weight. The energy of activation of the diffusion process increased as temperature increased above T_c. As a result of the low diffusion rate in the glass state, the gaseous products formed local supersaturations which retarded further gas formation, shifting the quasi-equilibrium state of the free radical destruction $\rightleftharpoons$ recombination reaction to the right. The local supersaturations were resorbed as a result of the higher diffusion rate in the viscous state, and the formation of gaseous destruction products was facilitated. "In conclusion we sincerely thank S. A. Reytlinger and A. N. Pravednikov for a series of valuable opinions and interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 figures

of valuable opinions and interest in the work." Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 figures and 1 equation

Card 2/3

L 23531-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047948

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

L'VOV, G.S.; MASLOVSKAYA, R.V.

Quantitative displacements of erythrocytes and leucocytes under the influence of emotions linked to surgical operations. Lab. delo 7 no.9:25-26 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. A.A.Kozyrev).
(ERYTHROCYTES) (LEUCOCYTES)
(EMOTIONS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

RACHINSKIY, S.V., kand.med.nauk; TATOCHENKO, V.K., kand.med.nauk; SPOROV, O.A., kand.med.nauk; MASLOVSKAYA, T.B., kand.med.nauk

Outcome of segmental and lobar lesions in primary tuberculosis in young children under the influence of antibacterial therapy. Probl. tub. 41 no.6:35-41 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz detskoy tuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy No.9 Baumanskogo rayona (glavnyy vrach Ye.S.Lebedeva) i tuberkuleznogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. I.V.TSimbler) Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

S/139/62/000/006/010/032
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, K.V., Zhdanova, V.N., Savitskiy, A.P., Kulikov, V.A. and Maslovskaya, T.I.

TITLE: The relationship between the mechanical properties and the porosity of copper produced from powder

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 57 - 63

TEXT: The hardness and the compression strength in the as-sintered state and after deformation of 10, 20, 30% (for compression strength) and 50% (for hardness) were determined on cylindrical samples of 1-6% porosity, 12-15 mm high, 7 mm in diameter, prepared from powder passed through a sieve with a 50-μ mesh. The hardness-porosity and compressive strength-porosity curves pass through maxima for about 2.4% porosity and both the hardness and compressive strength were the higher the higher the degree of deformation. The hardness of all the samples was equal to or greater than that of cast copper, which could be explained by the existence of fine micropores formed as a result of powder-metallurgical proparation. X-ray diffraction photographs

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The relationship between ....

(breadth of the (331) line) showed that the block structure of copper produced from powder was finer than that of cast copper and this could influence the strength by blocking dislocations and forming a fine mosaic structure. The degree of distortion of the internal structure was estimated from X-ray diffraction photographs. The recrystallization temperature of a metal with an inertia porosity of 2.4% and deformed by 20% was 600 °C; the recrystallization temperature decreases with increasing porosity and forged copper produced from powder as the lowest recrystallization temperature, which may even be lower than that of cast copper. Double pressing with intermediate annealing and subsequent sintering at a moderately high temperature yields material of a higher strength than single pressing followed by long-duration sintering at elevated temperatures. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V. Kuybysheva (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute of Tomsk State University imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1961

Card 2/2

ABEL'SKAYA, N. B.; GRACHEVA, Ye. G.; YERSHOVA, Z. V.; ZVEREV, V. S.; MASLOVSKAYA, V. V.; RUDAYA, L. Ya.

Preparation of long-lived Bi^{210}. Radiokhimiia 4 no.3:377-378 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Bismuth--Isotopes)

S/126/62/013/002/010/019
E021/E480

18.1100

AUTHORS: Finkel', V.M., Zraychenko, V.A., Maslovskaya, Z.A., Bykov, S.B.

TITLE: The mechanism of crack propagation in steel

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.2, 1962, 263-267

TEXT: The propagation of cracks was investigated on a standard micro-apparatus supplied with a device for deforming the samples. The samples had a double-sided groove of 2.5 to 3 mm depth and 50 to 70° angle. A transformer steel and steel CT3 (St 3) were used. The root of one of the grooves was observed; cracks were produced under conditions of constant loading and the process was recorded on a cine-film. The time to fracture varied within wide limits (seconds to hours) depending on the value of the superimposed stresses and the orientation of the grains in the region of the crack. The speed of the cine-camera was therefore varied from 150 sec per frame to 60 - 70 frames per sec. Results showed that the crack originates from a highly localized plastic deformation zone, extending in the case of the transformer steel to

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a depth of 1 to 3 grains. Transcrystalline propagation occurs by the projection of a "fan" of slip bands. These join in the deformation zones with subsequent growth of cracks. The possible nucleation of cracks in the regions of defects, not rare in transformer steels, must also be considered. These regions were observed as bends in the groups of slip planes. The plastically deformed zone is the direct source of microcracks. In addition, it activates the formation of fracture nuclei in front of the fracture in regions where slip planes are still not observed. During this process the grain, in which deformation and fracture are taking place, is bordered by extremely fine boundaries. The appearance of boundaries is very marked in the latter phases of separation of the metal. The grains, as it were, are formed into "globules". This is evidence of the part played by grain boundary flow and slip in the process of fracture. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut
(Siberian Metallurgical Institute)
SUBMITTED: January 11, 1961
Card 2/2

FINKEL', V.M.; ZRAYCHENKO, V.A.; MASLOVSKAYA, Z.A.

Dislocation mechanism of ductile failure of simple crystals of transformer steel. Fiz.met. i metalloved. 18 no.5:798-800 N '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut im. S.Ordzhonikidze.

MASLOVS'KYY, A. D.

The major diseases of field plants Kharkiv Vydannia Viddilu Prystosuvannia, 1929. 22 p. (Kharkivs'ka kraeva sil's'ko-hospod. dosvidna stantsiia, No. 2 (29))

Cyr.4 SB89

MASLOVSKIY, A.D., dots.

Characteristics of intermittant bodies of water. Uch.zap. KHGU 33:233-240 '50. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra gidrobiologii i ikhtiologii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - dots. A.D. Maslovskiy). (Northern Donets Valley--Limnology) (Lopan' Valley--Limnology)

MASLOVSKIY, A.D. --

"Agtobiological Bases and Methods for Determing the Rust Resistance of Cereals." Cand Biol Sci, Khar'Kov State U, Khar'Kov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481,5 May 55

USSR

C

Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

Moskva

Variation [illegible] of the Agent of Smut in Millet [illegible] Panicum miliaceum (Poaceae) [illegible]

Dokl. Vas[illegible]kh. Nauk, 1958 No. 5, 42-44

Determination [illegible] the pathogenicity of samples of [illegible] Ustilago miliacei, taken from different [illegible] in the USSR. The occurrence of specialized forms which differed in pathogenicity of these causal agents of smut in millet was established. Several geographic populations [illegible] sharply in pathogenicity are distinguished.

1/1

MASLOVSKIY, A.D., kand.biolog.nauk

Resistance of millet to smut. Agrobiologiia no.2:203-207 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Millet--Disease and pest resistance)
(Smuts)

L 07847-67 EWT(1) GD

ACC NR: AT6034352 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0092/0098

AUTHOR: Maslovskiy, F. N.

ORG: Institute of Antomation, Ministry of Instrument Making SSSR (Institut avtomatiki Ministerstva priborostroyeniya SSSR)

TITLE: A coordinate photodiode matrix

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Poluprovodnikovaya tekhnika i mikroelektronika (Semiconductor engineering and microelectronics). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 92-98

TOPIC TAGS: integrated circuit, matrix element, monolithic circuit

ABSTRACT: The design and construction of a coordinate photodiode matrix in the form of a monolithic germanium integrated circuit are described. The matrix (see Fig. 1) includes a monolithic n-p junction germanium chip and two groups of rigid, mutually perpendicular busbars which serve as the electric terminals of its elements. The process of matrix construction is accomplished in three stages: 1) formation of the busbars, 2) formation of the germanium chip, and 3) formation of the matrix. The molybdenum buses are made by a photolithographic processes. They are then thermally treated and coated with electrode alloys. Vertical busbars are coated with a lead-indium-gallium alloy

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L 07847-67

ACC NR: AT6034352

light

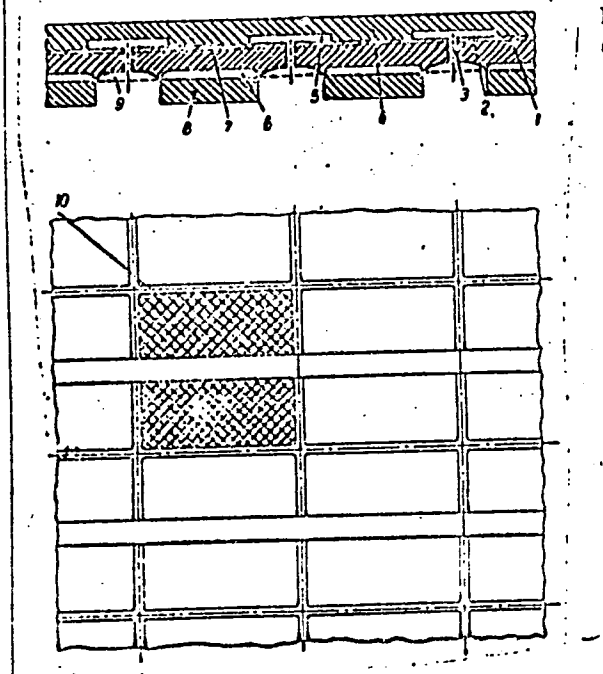

Fig. 1. The system of photosensitive elements (n-p junctions)

1 - p-Type germanium; 2 - n-type germanium (diffused layer); 3 - vertical groove; 4 - horizontal bus; 5 - depression; 6 - p-type germanium (recrystallized layer); 7 - n-type germanium (recrystallized layer); 8 - vertical bus; 9 - etched germanium; 10 - horizontal groove (double shading shows the photosensitive area of the element).

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and horizontal ones with a lead-antimony alloy. The chip is made of monocrystalline p-type germanium which has a specific resistance of 0.90—1.20 ohm/cm and a diffusion length of 0.6 mm. The area and configuration of the chip are determined by the number of elements in the finished matrix. By doping the germanium chip with antimony, a diffused n-layer (n-p junction) is obtained which covers the entire surface of the chip. The photodiodes are then formed on the other side of the chip. The statistical photoelectric parameters of one of the experimental 100-element photodiode matrices measured at the temperature of the light source (2850 ± 20°K) are listed below: inverse (dark) current at 40 v: minimum 19, average 33, and maximum 52 μmp; inverse voltage at 0.5 mamp: minimum 66, average 82, and maximum 91 v; photocurrent at 1000 lx: minimum 53, average 74.5, and maximum 88 μamp; and integral photosensitivity: minimum 16.5, average 23, and maximum 27 mamp/lm. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: May65/ ATD PRESS: 5102

L 07846-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/GD

ACC NR: AT6034357 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0152/0160

45
B+1

AUTHOR: Maslovskiy, F. N.

ORG: Institute of Automation, Ministry of Instrument Making SSSR (Institut avtomatiki Ministerstva priborostroyeniya SSSR)

TITLE: Pulse germanium transistor

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Poluprovodnikovaya tekhnika i mikroelektronika (Semiconductor engineering and microelectronics). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 152-160

TOPIC TAGS: transistor, semiconductor device

ABSTRACT: Test results of new fast-pulse germanium p-n-p power transistors are reported. The transistors use single-crystal germanium whose resistivity ranges from 2.5 to 3.4 ohm·cm, and whose diffusional length is 0.7 mm. The following alloys were used in the manufacture of the transistor contacts: 99.7% Pb + 0.2% Ga + 0.1% Sb in the emitter, 97% Pb + 3% Sb in the base, and 50% Pb in the collector. Normal operating temperatures for the transistors range from -60C to +70C. When the transistors are operated at room temperature, their parameters are as follows: amplification factor, not less than 20; the switching time of the collector pulse current, approximately 0.45—0.150 nsec; and

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L 07846-67

ACC NR: AT6034357

maximum current rating, close to 1.5 amp or higher. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: May65/ ATD PRESS: 5102

Card 2/2 bo

L 10839-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AR6032321 SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/66/000/007/B099/B099

AUTHOR: Maslovskiy, F. N.; Sysonyuk, N. I.

TITLE: Diode matrix

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 7B680

REF SOURCE: Sb. Poluprovodnik. elementy v vychisl. tekhn., M., 1965, 32-35

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, pn junction, diode matrix

ABSTRACT: Two groups of mutually perpendicular molybdenum buses, one of them covered with a Pb-Sb, the other with an In-Ga alloy, were fused into a p-type Ge plate with p-n junctions produced beforehand by diffusion. The buses were prepared by the method of photolithography. The alloys were deposited on the buses by the thermal method. After the fusing of the buses, the Ge plate was etched in H_2O_2 until the Ge was completely removed outside the bus intersections. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09/

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.396.2-181.5:621.382.8

MASLOVSKIY, G.K.

MASLOVSKIY, G.K.

Axial picture of the patella. Ortop.travm. i protez. 18 no.4:59 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. V.S.Balakina)
(PATELLA--RADIOGRAPHY)

MASLOVSKIY, G.K.

Method for radiography of the clavicle. Ortop.,travm. i protez. 18 no.5:77 S-O '57. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof.V.S.Balakina).
(CLAVICLE--RADIOGRAPHY)

ROZOV, V.I.; MASLOVSKIY, G.K.

Intra-articular fractures of the articulatio cutibi. Trudy Len. gos.nauch.-issl.inst.travm.i ortop. no.7:149-160 '58.
(MIRA 13:6)
1. Iz otdeleniy vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii i rentgenologicheskogo Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii.
(ELBOW—FRACTURE)

MASLOVSKIY, G.K.

Clinical and radiological observations of late results of treatment for closed mechanical injuries in the region of the elbow. Trudy Len.gos.nauch.-issl.inst.travm.i ortop. no.7: 302-313 '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii.

(ELBOW--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

MASLOVSKIY, G.K.

Measurement of the curvature in scoliosis. Trudy Len.gos.nauch.-issl.inst.travm.i ortop. no.7:316-317 '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii.

(SPINE--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

MASLOVSKIY, G.K.

Chronic fractures [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 34 no.2: 71-77 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. V.S.Balkina)
(FRACTURES
chronic, pathogen. (Rus))

MASLOVSKIY, G.K.

X-ray observations of the healing of closed fractures of the tubular bones of the foot. Trudy Len.gos.nauch.-issl.inst.travm.i ortop. no.8:130-140 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

(FOOT--FRACTURE)

MASLOVSKIY, K.YU.

NASAKIN, T.N.; VAYSSHTEYN, S.V.; MASLOVSKIY, K.Yu.

Establishing labor and wage standards in plants of the canning industry of the RSFSR. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.1:22-25 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Gosplan RSFSR (for Nasakin). 2. Moskovskiy pishchevoy kombinat imeni Mikoyana (for Vayssshteyn, Maslovskiy).
(Canning industry)

VAYSSHTEYN, S.; MASLOVSKIY, K. Yu.

Working out a map for technical production standards. Biul. nauch.-inform.; trud i zar.plata. no.3:22-28 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

(Moscow--Food industry)
(Production standards)

MASLOVSKIY, M.

USSR / Microbiology. Sanitary Microbiology. F

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Biol., No. 21, 1958, No 95099

Author : Zilinas, P.; Silmanas, S.; Maslovskii, M.
Inst : -
Title : Influence of Waste Waters on the Sanitary Condition of Reservoirs of the Lithuanian SSR and Measures for Their Sanitation.

Orig Pub : Gamta ir jos apsauga. Vilnius, 1958, 116-128.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

SOV/81-59-9-31590

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 9, p 295 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maslovskiy, M.F.

TITLE: The Solution of the Differential Equation of Heat Exchange for the Laminar Conditions of Motion of a Liquid in the Pipe

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. in-ta khim. mashinostr., 1958, Vol 15, pp 3 - 23

ABSTRACT: The author points out that in the solution of the differential equation in cylindrical coordinates, describing the heat exchange between the wall of a straight pipe (P) and the laminar flow of a liquid within P, the change of temperature along the flow direction is usually not allowed for, being small in comparison with the change of temperature in the radial direction (it is assumed that $d^2t/dx^2 = 0$); this assumption is justified only for regions remote from the initial section of P and for media with a relatively low heat conductivity. The equation has been solved with allowance made for the d^2t/dx^2 term for three different boundary conditions: 1) the temperature of the

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The Solution of the Differential Equation of Heat Exchange for the Laminar Conditions of Motion of a Liquid in the Pipe

wall of P is constant along its length; 2) the heat flow on the surface of the P wall is constant; 3) the coefficient of heat emission is constant on the surface of P over its whole length. The results obtained are compared with the conclusions obtained for the case when $d^2t/dx^2 = 0$.

Yu. Petrovskiy

MASLOVSKIY, M.F., inzh.; SHAKHOVA, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Drying of suspensions and solutions in a fluidized bed of inert granular material. Khim. mash. no.6:27-29 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Drying apparatus) (Fluidization)

MASLOVSKIY, M., inzh.

Dancing dust particles. Znan.sila 36 no.11:39 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Drying apparatus)

MASLOVSKIY, M.F.; VINOGRADOVA, M.A.; ZABEREZHNYY, I.I.; NIKITINA, I.S.; PARETSKIY, V.M.

Fluidized bed drying of dust pulp at the Chimkent Lead Plant. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.19:367-373 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Chimkent--Lead industry)
(Fluidization)

MASLOVSKIY, M.F.

Abrasion of solid particles in a fluidized bed. Khim.prom. no.11: 814-816 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

AKOPYAN, L.A.; VARYGIN, N.N.; GUTAREV, V.V.; ZYKOV, D.D.; KARAVAYEV, N.M.; KONDUKOV, N.B.; LASTOVTSEV, A.M.; MAKAROV, Yu.I.; MAZUROV, D.Ya.; MARTYUSHIN, I.G.; MASLOVSKIY, M.F.; NIKOLAYEV, P.I.; PLANOVSKIY, A.N.; RYCHKOV, A.I. [deceased]; CHEKHOV, O.S.; KHVAL'NOV, A.M.; SHAKHOVA, N.A.

Theory and practice of heterogeneous processes in a fluidized bed. Trudy MIKHM 26:3-22 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

MASLOVSKIY, M.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Dynamics of fluidized beds. Khim. i neft. mashinostr. no.9:20-22 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

MASLOVSKIY, M.I.

Changes in some blood indicators in deep freezing of the extremities of animals. Trudy Khab. med. inst. 23 no.2:91-93 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

Effect of intramuscular injections of heparin on the course and results of injuries caused by cold in the extremities of animals (rabbits). Ibid.:94

Effect of intravenous injections of heparin on some blood indices of experimental animals (rabbits). Ibid.:95

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. doktor med. nauk S.I. Sergeyev) Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MASLOVSKIY, N. S.

MASLOVSKIY, N. S. -- "The Picture of Bone-Marrow Punctate and of the Peripheral Blood of Sheep." Min Higher Education USSR. Kazan' State Veterinary Institute imeni N. E. Bauman. Kazan', 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Veterinary Sciences.)

So; Knizhaya Letopis' No3, 1956

MASLOVSKIY, O.I.

Outpatient treatment of some skin diseases with Tashkent mineral water. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.9:20-23 S '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii imeni N.A.Semashko.
(SKIN--DISEASES) (TASHKENT--MINERAL WATERS)

MASLOVSKIY, P.A., inzh.; POLFEROV, K.Ya., inzh.

Testing of the first-running model of a 400/800 (Sh-50) ball mill. Elek.sta. 33 no.11:5-11 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric power plants) (Milling machinery) (Coal,Pulverized)

MASLOVSKIY, P.I.; PTUSHKIN, G.I.

Accelerometer for the measurement of the vertical accelerations of a ship. Trudy Mor.gidrofiz.inst. AN URSR 28:40-46 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

MASLOVSKIY, P. M.

"Automation of Open-Hearth Furnaces According to the Scheme of Combined Regulation." Sub 8 May 51, Inst of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

MASLOVSKIY P. M.

Maslovskiy P. M. and Popov B. I., "Automatic Regulation of Open-hearth Furnaces. (Program Auto-regulation of Heat Conditions in Open-hearth Furnaces.)" Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1953, 176 pages, 88 figures; bibliography, 25 items.

SOV/137-58-8-16460

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 33 (USSR)

AUTHORS Maslovskiy, P.M., Samokhvalov, G.V., Volkov, M.G.

TITLE A Study of Thermal Operation of Blast Heaters Employed With Blast Furnaces (Izucheniye teplovoy raboty ognedukhogo apparata teley domennykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. metallurg. in-ta 1957, Nr 4, pp 23-44

ABSTRACT: The phenomena occurring in blast heaters (BH) may be described, after the introduction of several permissible simplifications, by a system of equations which include an equation for the temperature field of the BH during the process of heating and cooling off, as well as an equation of the thermal balance of the BH. An analysis of these equations with their appropriate boundary-value conditions makes it possible to derive a number of criteria essential for the evaluation of heat-exchange processes occurring in BH. Applied to the BH of the Kuznetsk Kombinat, processing of experimental data in terms of these criteria made it possible to derive certain relationships for the basic criteria. Derivation of formulae for thermodynamic analysis is possible only after more extensive experimental data have been accumulated. E.K.

Card 1/1

1. Blast furnaces--Equipment 2. Heaters--Thermodynamic properties

SMOLYARENKO, Daniil Abramovich; YEFANOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; MASLOVSKIY, P.M., retsenzent; BORODULIN, A.I., retsenzent; GONCHAROV, G.I., retsenzent; SPIRIN, N.I., retsenzent; KOROLEV, M.N., nauchnyy red.; ZINGER, S.L., red.izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Large-capacity open-hearth furnace plants] Martenovskie tsekhi s pechami bol'shoi emkosti. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 356 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Open-hearth furnaces--Design and construction)

MASLOVSKIY, P.M.; MARON, V.D.; TSYMBAL, V.P.

Continuous control of the carbon content in an open-hearth furnace bath. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.6:180-184 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

Maslovskiy, V

107-12-24/46

AUTHOR: Maslovskiy, V.

TITLE: Remodeling of A-7-5 Radio Station for Operation on 38-40 mc (Peredelka radiostantsii A-7-5 dlya raboty na 38-40 mgts)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1956,Nr12, p. 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Detailed instructions for remodeling of the (presumably factory-made) type A-7-5 transmitter-receiver radio station on 38-40 mc amateur band. First, the station should be tested on its rated band 24-28 mc. Then, coil taps should be changed, resoldered, etc., capacitors added or changed, etc. Type CO-257 tubes are used in the power amplifier.

As a result of the remodeling the plate current in the transmitter should increase by 7-10 ma, and antenna current should reach 130 ma; sensitivity of the receiver 1½-2 μv or better.

There is one circuit diagram in the article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

Maslovskiy, V

LEVANDOVSKIY, B.; MASLOVSKIY, V.

Antensifier. Radio no.11:53-55 N '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Television--Antennas)

r Maslovskiy, V.

LEVANDOVSKIY, B.; MASLOVSKIY, V.

Adjusting the television receiver for long-range reception.
Radio no.12:44-46 D '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Television--Receivers and reception)

AUTHOR: Levandovskiy, B.; Maslovskiy, V. SOV-107-58-4-4/57

TITLE: An Assembly for Long-distance Television Reception (Ob ustanovke dlya dal'nego priyëma televideniya)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 4, pp 45-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give more detailed information about the assembly described in issue 11 and 12 of this periodical 1957. Apart from its basic purpose, it can also be used to pick up transmission from two television stations working on different frequency channels within the "good reception" zone. Details and suggustion for the antenna system are given. Two selsyns are used for antenna direction indicators and these are fed from a diode transistor generator via a push-pull power amplifier. Rectification of this unit is achieved by 4 diodes working in a push-pull system. Transformer winding data and operating instructions are given. There are 3 diagrams and 1 circuit diagram.

1. Television receivers--Equipment

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Levandovskiy, B; Maslovskiy, V. 107-58-7-27/43

TITLE: Converting the KVN-49-4 Television Set for Use With a 43LK2B Kinescope (Peredelka televizora "KVN-49-4" na kineskop 43LK2B)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 7, pp 38-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 43LK2B is a rectangular tube with a deflection angle of 70° giving a good quality picture size 27 x 36 cm. The conversion necessitates replacing the output stage units of the horizontal and vertical sweeps (Figure 1). A more powerful tube is used for the output stage of the vertical sweep and the choke is replaced by an output transformer. In the horizontal sweep the output tube is replaced by one more powerful, and the old transformer by a new one, with a tapping for the kenotron. Constructional details and hints for the conversion are given. There are 4 drawings and 1 circuit diagram.

1. Television receivers--Modification 2. Television tubes --Applications

Card 1/1